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1. Seina Oboroy (sic) Osobensya? Moskovski Glavshakha (phonetic spelling) is a shoe and clothing factory at No. 15 Lazov Street in the center of Tashkent. It employs approximately 300 workers.
2. Factory No. 84: [redacted] this factory has several establishments in Tashkent: the main plant at Novaya Street; the Pasral Yelengakh Street plant, where wooden parts used in airplanes are produced; the Lobzakh Street plant, which is allegedly close to factory No. 708; and the final assembly plant at the military airfield at the end of Karl Marx Street. This factory, employing approximately 20,000 workers, produced Douglas-type passenger planes. Airplane motors came to this factory from Andizhan (40°45' N - 72°25' E) and Kuflyshay. Aluminum plates came from an unknown town and factory. General manager as of May 1946 was General Yarinin.
3. Factory No. 708 i/n Stalin, also known as the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Works (Rostselmash): This factory, evacuated from Rostov, is now at Shotta Rustaveli. Production began here in 1944 when it produced land-mines, trailers, field kitchens, Katyusha projectiles, spare parts for tractors, motor gears—items similar to those produced in Factory No. 702. Production was to be converted to agricultural implements. The manager, Vinogradov, is also a District representative. Electric power came from the Chirchik power plant, but the Salargos (sic) and Bosa-su (sic) power plants could alternately be switched to replace the Chirchik plant if necessary. The iron foundry in the factory produced, among other products which are [redacted] iron chairs for sewing machines. The factory was equipped with electric cranes and had an unknown number of ovens. Finished products were taken by trucks to other departments. Pig iron came by railway from an unknown factory in the Urals. Sand for the foundry came from Chirchik. The factory, smaller than Factory No. 84 but larger than Factory No. 702, employed between 6,000 and 7,000 workers as of 12 June 1946. It had a total of 35 cars at its disposal, including about 10 passenger cars. It had its own railroad track to the railroad station. The Uzbek Metallurgical Works near Begovat (40°13' N - 69°12' E), under the management of Reisanov, was designed to furnish steel and iron to all metallurgical plants in Tashkent, but it was not completed as of the end of 1945. [redacted] In April and May 1944, Factory No. 708 produced an average of 400 Katyusha rockets every 24 hours. [redacted] crated and stacked the rockets. A penal colony was next to the factory site.

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4. Factory No. 702, the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Factory in Voroshilov (Tashselmash), is located near tramway stop "N" on tramway line No. 4 in front of the medical institute on Karl Marx Street near the military airport. This factory, erected about 1935, produced agricultural machinery. During the war, production was converted to land mines, field kitchens, trailers, water pumps, lathes, grinders, drilling machines, and other metal working tools. It also repaired tanks. The land mines were filled with explosives allegedly in a factory near Moscow. The factory was equipped with modern American, English, and Japanese machinery. The management changed frequently. The daily coal consumption was about 6-7 carloads (60-ton cars), which came from the Angren-Ugol coal mines located near Oblak railroad station, approximately 60 km from Tashkent in a southerly direction. Pig iron was received from Chelyabinsk. During the war, between 3,000 and 5,000 workers were employed. Their number was not reduced after the war, but production was converted partly to agricultural machinery. Land-mine production went on after the war, although on a somewhat smaller scale. After the war many Japanese PWs were employed. The factory had at its disposal 20 trucks varying in size from 1½ to 3 tons in capacity and over 10 passenger cars. This factory was said to have the highest quality of output of any in Tashkent.
5. Factory No. 724: This plant, located close to factory No. 735, produced mines of an unknown type. Between 500 and 600 workers were employed. Reznikov was the manager.
6. Osobostroitelny Zavod (Special Construction Works): Located between the medical school and Factory No. 84 is a wood-working factory employing approximately 8,000 workers.
7. Gramophone Record Factory, commonly referred to as GP (Grammofonnaya Plastinka), on Pasrai Yelangakh Street No. 5 near the Chirchik Gorny railroad station. There are only two such factories in Russia, the other is in Aprelevka, a suburb of Moscow. The shellac used in this factory is imported from Algiers, North Africa. The factory employs 200 workers and produces 3,000 records in twenty-four hours, mostly for purposes of propaganda. Numerous records were made for General von Paulus and for propaganda in Iran. Shellac was in short supply, and there were rumors about Russian efforts to produce it. This factory was evacuated during the war from Noginsk, 35 km from Moscow. The manager, an engineer, Peter Lebedev, is about 35 years old.
8. Kislород Zavod (Oxygen Plant): Produces gas for welding purposes and fills gas containers. Gas for welding purposes was reportedly always in short supply in that region.
9. Carbide Factory: Located in the vicinity of Factory No. 708.
10. Cotton Cleansing Plant No. 2: Located on Makhach Kala Street, employed approximately 600 workers.
11. General:

Tashkent never had sufficient electric power for household and lighting purposes. It frequently happened that power was cut off for private use and that tramways stopped for an hour or two because of lack of power. During the war factory No. 708 was frequently in danger of having its production interrupted because of lack of transportation. This, however, never happened, because the management had the right to requisition critical materials from other less essential factories in town.

2 sketch maps attached.

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